

5-CENT-FARE FIGHT BEFORE STATE BOARD

Lawyer Baldwin, at Public Hearing, Presents Evening World's Demand.

ONE REDUCTION MADE.

B. R. T. Makes a Partial Surrender and Gives a Three-Cent Rate to Children.

SQUIRMS UNDER LASH.

Officials Forced to Listen to a Severe Arraignment of Their Methods.

While the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company squirmed and writhed to the demand of The Evening World for a five cent fare to Coney Island was presented to the State Railroad Commissioners. They were compelled to listen to the charge made by Lawyer Baldwin, who represents the public in the fight for justice, that the railroad company is robbing the public by extorting a double fare from those who seek the cooling breezes at the seashore.

While the argument was in progress it was announced that the B. R. T. had granted a three-cent rate on the surface lines to children over six years old and under twelve. Children under six years old will be carried free.

There was a big crowd of citizens, headed by Borough President Coker, at the hearing before the Commissioners, and Mr. Baldwin's argument was enthusiastically applauded.

The company made the same old plea. It asserted that it is only a lessee of lines reaching Coney Island. It put in a long answer, sworn to by President Winter, in which he said that none of the steam railways which are used by the city for their building, privileges or operation, and ought to charge the people three cents a mile instead of taking only ten cents for the whole trip, as they now do. The affidavit described the history of the steam roads which, Mr. Winter said, are still operated under the law as such.

Point Made by Baldwin.

William F. Sheehan, who was reading Mr. Winter's affidavit, was interrupted by Lawyer Baldwin, who appeared with President Coker.

"Now operated, do you say?" he asked.

"Yes, now operated," snapped Mr. Sheehan, as he continued reading.

The Winter affidavit went on to explain that these four steam roads are country roads, and reeled numerous bankruptcies. He said that Brooklyn never since its entire history, to these roads, but the roads themselves are operated at a loss. He asserted that the only reason for their existence as a matter of philanthropy and with out hope of reward except in the future.

As corporations have no souls he did not say the "hereafter," but that was evidently what he wanted the Commissioners to believe.

Says He Fears Bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy will follow a reduction of fares, he declared, and even at 10 cents he feared that the company will have to go out of business. He said that the recent fare increase had been a robbery on the people who go there for a breath of air.

Mr. Winter swore that Coney Island is nothing more than a pleasure resort. He argued that 10 cents is cheap enough for pleasure-seekers, and compared favorably with a five cent fare elsewhere for the same purpose.

The next answer from the B. R. T. was filed by another legal fiction—the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company—through its counsel, William J. Carr.

"In God's name, what law are we violating?" he asked, with seeming sincerity, and then he went into a very sarcastic discussion of the railroad law. He filed two long affidavits, which he started to read, but the Commissioners begged him to spare them.

He finally came to the conclusion that even if the company is robbing the public, the public must sue one at a time and not come in a bunch and try to stop the robbery.

Mr. Baldwin replied to the arguments of Messrs. Carr and Winter and told them all to pieces. He began by dissecting Mr. Carr's argument that the reduction in fare would ruin the company with too much business. He argued that this established the

It Is Easier to Keep Your Baby Well Than to Cure It; Mothers, Follow the Advice Given in This Article



Which of These Babies Do You Want Yours to Look Like?

BY RUTH EARLE.

It is easier to keep well than get well. The same care and wisdom applied to curing one baby would save six from getting ill at all.

Just that is the nut-shell sermon The Evening World is preaching to mothers of babies these sweltering days.

And if mothers are taking the same advantage of The Evening World's instructions in infant hygiene that they are, of our offer to send assistance in emergency cases of sickness, there will be thousands upon thousands of babies saved from any need of doctors' visits. Even if one out of every ten Evening World mother readers puts into practice the expert instructions we are printing from day to day there would still be thousands saved.

But if every mother who glances at these articles on infant diet and dress and regime would learn from them the three invaluable lessons in baby-rearing, the three big C's—clean air, clean food, clean babies—the results would be chalked up on the Health Board's rating of the city infant mortality in great round numbers.

We want to do all in our power to decrease the fearful summer death rate of children under one year.

Figures Are Barbarous.

It seems barbarous that 2,000 New York babies should be cut off in one month alone before they have completed even their first-year cycle. It is abhorrent to contemplate that babies in this city have less than one-third the chance to live given to children elsewhere.

Heat does not kill country or city babies with this tremendous summer slaughter. It is the all powerful agent of death only in the most densely populated districts, where whole villages populations are herded, jangling for air, in one small city block.

Perfect cleanliness in preparation combined with perfect purity of food will insure your baby's health.

Buy only the purest bottled milk you can obtain, and take the greatest pains in preparing it for the child.

Keep the baby's bottles scrupulously sweet and clean. After washing them put them in cold water in a clean utensil and heat to a boiling temperature. Do not take from the water until ready for use.

Full strength milk is not the best summer diet for young or ailing babies. A dilution of barley water is most advisable.

To make barley water, put one tablespoonful of powdered barley to a quart of water and boil twenty minutes. The barley water should be hot when mixed with the milk. The simplest way is to place the bottle erect in a sugar bowl of hot water, or something

bathons are herded, jangling for air, in one small city block.

We think the tenement-house baby deserves a friend and a protector who can help his mother to fight the summer epidemics of sickness. If human care can save him we think he ought to be saved.

There are some heartless people who don't.

We hear people say, and pretty generally, too, that it's better for the poor little wretches to die, because—well, because. What do they grow up to, anyway? They don't have anything but hard work and privation and suffering to look forward to, and their mother's well die before they are old enough to realize their suffering.

Such Philosophy False.

This is false philosophy, and we know it. Tenement babies are not born to trouble any more than other humans.

They may lack some of the more aristocratic pleasures of their childhood, and some of them in their whole life. It depends upon the degree of economic efficiency they develop. It would be trite to tell how many of our wealthy class have risen from a tenement origin.

Tenement life as such is not unhappy or sorrowful. There are millions of comfortable, wholesome, happy tenement homes; and to have been born in a tenement does in no sense put a dead load upon opportunity. The inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are universal.

New York babies have the same claim upon the community whether they crawl from Fifth avenue or the lower east side, and if increased duties will help to insure purer milk and air to the babies we are going to do our utmost for them.

Children of the Rich.

No one has to worry about children who are carried off to the mountains and the sea at the first rise of June temperature. No one has to advise expensive doctors to guard against children's diseases.

But the poor little youngsters of hard-working mothers, the charges of the pathetic little mothers, and the most unfortunate babies with ailing mothers are the objects of our solicitude.

We hope that our lessons in baby hygiene will enforce the necessity of keeping babies cool and clean in and out of doors, and the inestimable crime of feeding them anything but the purest milk prepared in the wisest, cleanest way.

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If your baby becomes seriously ill do not dillydally. Summon at once your family physician. If you have one.

If this is not possible, The Evening World will send you immediate assistance within one hour after the notification of your need reaches us. Address

SICK BABY, New York Evening World, Pulitzer Building, Park Row.

Or telephone to 345 Gramercy.

How to Feed Your Baby During Summer Months

BY ETHEL WYN DOOLITTLE.

Graduate of the New York Hospital Training School for Nurses and of the Boston Cooking School, and Resident Dietician of the Junior Seabreeze Fresh Air Camp for Sick Babies, Sixty-fifth street and East River.

that will support it, and pour in the boiling barley water. Add half the quantity of pure milk.

Sterilize the nipples as thoroughly as the bottles. Never try the nipple with your own mouth "to see if it will draw." It will.

It is best to prepare several meals in as many bottles at the same time. The bottles not intended for immediate use must be corked, kept on the ice and slightly warmed by placing in a bowl of hot water just before the baby's meal time.

This barley water mixture is exceedingly beneficial to babies suffering from summer complaint.

After the first birthday a child may be allowed some solid food. Well-cooked cereals are the best—and toasted bread are allowable. Most broths of some kind may also be added.

Milk toast is a splendid dish for young children, and stewed fruit—apples, peaches and apricots of peaches—are good.

Potatoes or starchy foods other than cereals should never be given to children under eighteen months. The starch granules are too coarse to be digested, and the salivary ferment is developed.

For this reason all the starch given to young children should be in the form of well-cooked, soft food only for adults.

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JOHNSON GETS NEW RESPIRE FROM DEATH

Attorney-General Decides that Notice of Appeal Stays Execution.

John Johnson, the Yonkers wife murderer, who was to have been electrocuted at Sing Sing to-day, has been granted another respite as the result of a notice of appeal which has been filed by his counsel, Meyer Levy, with Justice Lacombe, of the United States District Court.

Warden Johnson, of Sing Sing, paid a flying visit to Attorney-General Mayer, at his office, No. 27 Williams street, to secure an opinion from the latter as to his legal right to electrocute the man. Instructed by the Attorney-General to go ahead, the Warden hurried back to prison with the intention of executing the condemned man this evening.

After an appeal made by the counsel assigned to Johnson had failed in the higher court the date for the man's execution was set for July 2 but an appeal sent by Johnson to Gov. Higgins resulted in the granting of a reprieve for two weeks. The reprieve expired at midnight last night.

On Friday last Warden Johnson received notification from Meyer Levy, of New York, who is now acting as counsel for Johnson, that a notice of appeal had been filed with the United States District Court, and that this acted as a stay of execution.

The Attorney-General at first told the Warden to go ahead, but later agreed with Mr. Levy that the notice should act as a stay, and immediately notified the Warden to hold off the electrocution.

JUSTICE HOOKER

AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 14.—On the convening of the Federal Court at noon the case of the receiver of the Fredonia National Bank against Justice Warren B. Hooker, was taken up. This action is to recover \$15,000, alleged to be due on a note given by Mr. Hooker Nov. 6, 1898. In his answer Justice Hooker makes two defenses. First, he pleads the statute of limitations. And second, he claims the note was paid in full.

Frank W. Stevens, who conducted the case against Justice Hooker, before the State Bar Association and before the New York State Legislature, is the attorney for the receiver of the bank, and A. C. Wade, until recently a member of the State Bar Association, is the attorney for Justice Hooker.

BRITAIN INVESTIGATES

SLAUGHTER OF ZULUS.

LONDON, July 14.—Premier Campbell-Bannerman, replying to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon, said the Government had already made telegraphic inquiries regarding the reported refusal to grant quarter to wounded Zulus, as announced in a telegram from Johannesburg to-day. The Premier added that he had been greatly shocked by the report. He had no official information on the subject and would not be much surprised if the report turned out to be unfounded. "and if there was any foundation for it the matter would receive the closest and most earnest attention of the Government."

MAGISTRATE FINN

ROASTS THE B. R. T.

As the result of a row over transfers Charles Merkes, a tailor, of No. 117 Avenue C, was a prisoner in the Essex Market Court to-day, charged by Philip Fittin, a conductor on a Williamsburg car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with disorderly conduct. A lawyer for the company said he would withdraw the complaint against Merkes, who had been arrested Sunday night.

"I am not here to collect fares for the B. R. T. company," said Magistrate Finn, "and I am not going to fine people who are brought before me because they do not pay. It is not the duty of a City Magistrate to collect fares for a railroad company. Besides, you have the nearest lot of conductors on your road that I ever met. A friend of mine and I boarded a crowded Brighton Beach car the other day, and I asked the conductor if there were any seats in the car."

"Any seats?" he said. "Yes, there are plenty of seats on the roof." He was a very smart and fresh young man, and I told him he probably would get a pie some day for his smartness."

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THREE ALDERMEN GIVE CASH BAIL.

New Rochelle Officials Surrender to the District Attorney.

Three more, New Rochelle Aldermen, under indictment by the Grand Jury, charged with soliciting bribes, to-day surrendered to the District Attorney and furnished cash bail. Alfred Baldo on Saturday gave \$2,000 cash bail. The other three are Herman Kallenberg, Charles W. Hildring and Anthony J. Rivers.

These men were accused by B. A. Reynolds, President of the State Lane Telephone Company, of making demands for money in return for a franchise the company wanted in Westchester County.

It is alleged that the Aldermen visited Raymond in his office, at No. 31 Broadway, and made demands for the sums given, as follows: Kallenberg, \$3,000; Hildring, \$3,000; Rivers, \$2,000; Baldo, \$2,000.

When the three Aldermen went to the District Attorney's office they offered a real estate bondman, but cash was demanded. Each man put up \$2,500.

YOU would show as much sense by SAMPLING different medicines in a DRUG store, expecting to find one that MIGHT help you, as to select eyeglasses OUT OF A TRAY in a jewelry or department store.

Our oculists, who are PHYSICIANS—not salesmen—make the examinations. Our opticians, who are MANUFACTURERS, make every PART of the eyeglass from the SCREW to the finished lens. A DOUBLE service at one cost. Eyeglasses as low as \$1 a pair.

54 East 23d St., at Fourth Av.

50 East 125th St., at Madison Av.

442 Columbus Av., 81st & 82d Sts.

M. H. Harris

Oculists and Opticians.

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